

## IN AN INSTANT.

Twenty-nine People Were Killed at Exeter Station, Pa.

An Express Train Crashes Into an Express on the Reading Railroad—The List of Injured Will Foot Up at Least 50.

Reading, Pa., May 13.—Shortly before 10 o'clock last night a collision of passenger trains occurred on the Philadelphia & Reading at Exeter station, six miles below Reading. The express train which should have left there at 8:30 p. m. for Philadelphia was behind time in leaving and stopped at Exeter for orders. A special train from Harrisburg bearing excursionists who had attended the Hartranft monument unveiling at the capital left there 30 minutes later than the express train and at Exeter, while proceeding at a rapid speed, crashed into the express. Several cars of the express train were wrecked.

Reading, Pa., May 15.—The total number of dead as a result of Friday night's collision on the Philadelphia & Reading railroad, at Exeter, six miles below here, has reached 29. William D. Jenkins, of Norristown, dying Sunday at the hospital at that place. Of the large number of injured persons still in the hospitals here, three are in a serious condition, and small hope is entertained for their recovery. They are William Friedenhorn, Thaddeus S. Adle and George W. Holmes, all of Norristown. Holmes' 9-year-old son was killed in the accident, but the hospital physicians have not yet informed the father of the boy's death. All the bodies have been identified and claimed by relatives or friends and have been sent to their various homes.

At least 10,000 persons visited the scene of the wreck yesterday. Almost everybody was bent on carrying away some kind of a memento. Many of the people did not hesitate to take away with them pieces of wood saturated with human blood. Everything in the neighborhood of the wreck is bespattered with blood and the sight is a gruesome one.

### EX-GOV. FLOWER.

Career of New York's Famous Financier and Politician Comes to a Sudden Close.

New York, May 13.—Ex-Gov. Roswell P. Flower died last night at 10:30 at the Eastport Century club at Eastport, L. I. Mr. Flower was taken ill early in the day with a severe attack of acute indigestion. In the afternoon symptoms of heart failure supervened and he grew steadily worse until the time of his death.

R. P. Flower was born in Theresa, Jefferson county, N. Y., August 7, 1835. Roswell was the sixth of nine children and when his father died he was 12 years old. He worked with his brothers on a farm his father owned and spent his time between schools and the hardest kind of labor. He became deputy postmaster of Watertown, N. Y., in 1855 and kept his place six years. Then he became a partner in the jewelry firm of Hitchcock & Flower, bought out his partner at the end of two years and continued in the business until 1869. Mr. Flower came to New York in that year to take charge of the estate of Henry Keep, whose widow was Mrs. Flower's sister.

Mr. Keep owned a great many railroad and other stocks and before his death he spent much time instructing Mr. Flower about them. Having thus



### HE LACKS 'GALL.'

Gen. Funston Declares That He Has Not Enough of the Above Named Article to Ask Kansas for an Office.

Kansas City, May 11.—The Star prints excerpts from a letter from Brig. Gen. Funston, a brilliant warrior with the Twentieth Kansas regiment in the Philippines has won him fame, to Prof. S. L. Kellogg, a former fellow student in the Kansas State University. In his letter, which is dated April 10, the Kansas gives the first intimation so far had by him regarding a political career. He says:

"I cannot think there is much in the talk about doing the handsome thing by me. There are not many offices which I could have and the one or two within the gift of the people of Kansas I have not the gall to ask for."

Gen. Funston apparently remembers some of the criticisms in connection with his Cuban campaign when he says: "Now I have proven a dozen times at the risk of my life that I am not a fake" and it is his main hope that his record in the Philippines may satisfy the former critics.

A Good Job for Gen. Rice.

Washington, May 13.—Director of the Census Merriam, at the request of President McKinley, will appoint Gen. American V. Rice, of Lima, O., purchasing agent of the census bureau. Gen. Rice is a gold democrat and for four years was pension agent at Columbus, O., retiring two years ago.

A Stringent Anti-Trust Bill.

Lansing, Mich., May 11.—A bill has passed the senate which practically casts trusts out of Michigan and its friends claim votes enough to pass it. It prevents trusts and monopolies of capital, skill or arts from creating or carrying out restrictions in trade or commerce, from limiting or reducing production or increasing the price of commodities or any commodity, or from fixing any figure whereby the price shall be controlled. Any person injured in his business by a trust may sue and recover two-fold the damages sustained.

The Nashville at St. Louis.

St. Louis, May 11.—The cruiser Nashville, the first sea-going war vessel that ever came up the Mississippi river this far, is now riding at anchor off St. Louis. She arrived Wednesday afternoon and dropped anchor in midstream, saluting the city with 21 guns.

Killed His Wife and Suicided.

Lancaster, Pa., May 11.—George Uhler, a farmer, 50 years of age, residing near Mt. Hope, this county, killed his wife with an axe late Tuesday night while she was milking a cow. He then hanged himself. The double tragedy is ascribed to religious insanity.

## CONFEDERATE VETERANS.

They Meet at Charleston, S. C., in Their Annual Reunion - Gen. Gordon Vouches for the Loyalty of His Command.

Charleston, S. C., May 11.—Every steam whistle and all the church and fire bells gave a noisy greeting yesterday to the 35,000 people in attendance at the opening of the United Confederate Veterans' annual reunion. The city was a mass of colors and the streets were filled with martial music. The bells in St. Michael's church chimed incessantly during the morning, playing "My Country, 'Tis of Thee," "Star Spangled Banner," "My Maryland" and other patriotic airs.

The feature of the day was the parade of the veterans, followed by the reunion exercises at the new auditorium. Ten thousand old veterans were in line when the parade moved. The divisions in each department were arranged in the order of the dates of accession.

The first indoor session was held in the reunion auditorium. The auditorium seats 7,500 people and several thousand were turned away. The address of welcome was delivered on behalf of the state by Lieut. Gov. McSweeney. Mayor Smith also delivered an address of welcome. His reference to South Carolina and Charleston as the cradle of secession brought forth the rebel yell. Gen. Gordon, commander-in-chief of the United Confederate Veterans, received an enthusiastic welcome during his address.

Gen. Gordon closed his speech with these words: "I feel empowered by your confidence to send to every section and state the fraternal greetings of this convention and of the whole people, to pledge in the name of every Confederate's son and daughter of Confederates the south's eternal loyalty to every cause for the uplifting of American manhood."

Mrs. "Stonewall" Jackson was introduced by Gen. Gordon, who shouted: "I am going to hug her," and caught her in his arms and pressed her to his bosom.

The following resolution, introduced by Gen. Stephen D. Lee, precipitated a heated discussion:

"Whereas, in Atlanta, Ga., December 20, 1895, the president of the United States gave utterance to the sentiment: 'That the time had come when the United States should share in caring for the graves of the Confederate dead,' and

"Whereas, this utterance of the chief executive of the nation demands from us a frank and generous response to so lofty and magnanimous sentiment; therefore, be it

"Resolved, by the United Confederate Veterans, in annual convention assembled that in this act of President McKinley and in his reception by our brethren-in-arms, and all the officers and authorities evidence that we are again a united people."

A motion was made to adopt the report, but Dr. Jones, of Virginia, moved to refer it to the committee on resolutions.

J. M. Bush, of North Carolina, made a spirited speech in which he declared the line was indelibly drawn between the graves of the north and south. "The federal government can decorate the graves of the north, but the graves of the southern heroes are in the keeping of other hands," he shouted. The amendment was finally carried and the resolutions were referred.

Charleston, S. C., May 13.—The ninth annual reunion of the United Confederate Veterans was yesterday brought to a close. Under the able leadership of Gen. John B. Gordon, commander-in-chief, and all the officers were re-elected. Louisville, Ky., was chosen as the next place of meeting and the question of federal care of Confederate graves was disposed of after a heated discussion by the adoption of a substitute resolution which declines the president's suggestion except as to those graves located in the north and returning to the women of the south the duty of caring for them in the succeeding states and Maryland.

## UNCLE SAM'S GOLD.

Foreigners Would Like to Get a Few Millions of It to Pay for Losses Sustained in Cuba.

Washington, May 13.—The state department has been informally advised that claims aggregating a considerable amount have been made by British, French and German residents in Cuba during the recent insurrection, and that these claimants will be pressed against the United States government.

The claims have not yet been presented, but are being collected by the several foreign offices as the claimants send them in. In some cases schedules have been made, and the aggregate stated to the authorities here. The French claims aggregate between 12,000,000 and 15,000,000 francs. The German claims are understood to be slightly under those of the French, while the British claims are said to be considerably more than either the French or German.

These foreign claims are quite distinct from those of citizens of the United States, originally against Spain, for damages sustained in Cuba during the insurrection. The peace treaty provided for these American claimants, releasing Spain and stating that the United States would make such settlements as were proper. Under this clause the claims have been several million dollars have been filed. No provision was made by the treaty for foreign claimants, and there appears to be much doubt as to who is liable since the sovereignty over Cuba has passed out of the hands of Spain.

It is stated at one of the foreign establishments that there is no disposition to push the claims unduly, but to bring them to the attention of the United States government in order that the question of liability might be determined and such relief granted as the merits of the case warranted. It is appreciated in these foreign quarters that payments will be largely a matter of discretion with the United States, as the obligation to look after the American claimants was assumed voluntarily and there is no obligation either by treaty or on general principles of law for assuming the claims growing out of Spain's inability to maintain order in Cuba during the period of Spanish rule.

These foreign claims cover damages to plantations, personal property, etc., of French, British and German residents of Cuba, and are not connected with the bonded debt of Cuba in foreign hands, which debt was assumed by Spain.

Ex-Minister Barrett's Opinion.

New York, May 13.—Ex-Minister to Spain John Barrett has returned after an absence from this country of nearly five years. Since May, 1898, Mr. Barrett has spent most of his time in the Philippines. When he returned to the United States he spent in an unqualified approval of the American troops and sailors, from Admiral Dewey and Gen. Otis down. Mr. Barrett said: "The American people do not appreciate the influence that has kept the Filipinos fighting. It is solely the agitation that is being waged in the United States."

Mexico's President to Visit Chicago.

Chicago, May 13.—Word has been received by the officers of the Chicago Autumnal Festival association that President Diaz, of Mexico, will be the guest of the association during the festival next October. He will be accompanied by several members of his cabinet.

Rev. Briggs Is Ordained.

New York, May 13.—In the pro-cathedral on St. Paul street, Rev. Charles A. Briggs, who was suspended for heresy by the Presbyterian assembly, was yesterday ordained a priest of the Episcopal church.

## MORE PEACE TALK.

Aguinaldo Again Expresses a Desire That War Should Cease - Gen. Otis Says Up the Situation.

Washington, May 13.—The following dispatch from Gen. Otis giving the status of the military situation as it now exists in the operations against the insurgents was received at the war department Sunday:

"Situation is as follows: Lawton from Bulacan has taken Iloilo and San Miguel to the north, with slight loss and driving back a considerable force of the enemy; gunboats and canoes accompanying 1,500 men, under Kobbie are to go up Rio Grande river from Calumpit, depart 10th; McArthur remains at San Fernando, covering country. A messenger arrived Saturday from Aguinaldo, expressing a wish to send a commission to Manila for a conference with the United States commission to arrange terms of peace; directions given to pass a body of representative insurgents to Manila should it present itself."

The war department has also received the following dispatch from Gen. Otis: "It is reported that at Zamboanga insurgents attacked Spanish troops on the 11th inst., using quickfiring guns and arms captured from Spanish gunboats. Spanish general and two officers wounded. Few casualties among troops. Spanish garrison now besieged. Water supply cut off and troops calling for relief."

Manila, May 15.—The civilian members of the United States Philippine commission are favorable to the meeting with a Filipino commission which was suggested Saturday on behalf of Aguinaldo, by Lieut. Reyes, of the staff of Gen. Del Pilar, who came to Gen. Lawton under a flag of truce, bearing the proposal. It is thought by the American commissioners that the idea may have resulted from a recent meeting of the so-called Philippine congress at San Isidro. Reliable information on this point, however, cannot be obtained, though the local Filipino commission which is in close communication with the leaders of the rebellion, is doing its utmost to secure peace.

Ten members of Gen. Lawton's band of scouts, under W. M. Young, the old Indian fighter, entered the town of San Miguel, about 15 miles north of Zamboanga, not aware of what place it was. They found 200 Filipinos there, but the rebels, taking the scouts for the advance of Lawton's army, fled after firing a few shots.

The uniform quiet now prevailing in Manila has led the authorities to relax the rule on the city streets. Streets were cleared from 7 to 8:30 p. m., and last evening there was a large and brilliant assembly of pedestrians and people in carriages to listen to a band concert on the Luneta.

Prof. Schurman, president of the United States Philippine commission, gave a farewell luncheon Sunday to Admiral Dewey, at which Prof. Dean C. Worcester, of Columbia, and the commission, with Gen. McArthur, Mrs. Lawton and others, were present.

## WITH GREAT HONORS.

European Navies Will Greet Dewey on His Homeward Voyage.

Washington, May 13.—Admiral Dewey's homecoming by way of the Mediterranean is likely to give occasion for distinguishing honors to the navy of Europe, most of them being represented by extensive squadrons in those waters, and some of them having their chief naval stations at Mediterranean ports. Ambassador Cambon, of France, has called the attention of the authorities at Paris to the return of Admiral Dewey by way of the Mediterranean and the probable sailing of his flagship Olympia past the French naval ports in Algeria. These are opposite the British possessions of Gibraltar and Malta, at the entrance to the Mediterranean, and are easy and natural stopping places along that route. It is hardly expected that the Admiral will touch at Toulon, the great naval depot of France. At the ports of Algeria he will be accorded every honor. Due not only to his high rank, but to the universal esteem in which he is held by the naval fraternity.

The British authorities have taken no steps thus far to have the admiral stop at British ports, but it was stated yesterday by one of the British officials that Dewey would be assured a most enthusiastic greeting if he stopped at any British station, and that undoubtedly the claims have not yet been presented, but are being collected by the several foreign offices as the claimants send them in. In some cases schedules have been made, and the aggregate stated to the authorities here. The French claims aggregate between 12,000,000 and 15,000,000 francs. The German claims are understood to be slightly under those of the French, while the British claims are said to be considerably more than either the French or German.

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## PARTIALLY SETTLED.

Strike of Grain Shovelers at Buffalo Is Ended, but Coal and Ore Handlers are Out.

Buffalo, May 13.—The grain shovelers will return to work this morning under the agreement reached at 1 o'clock Sunday morning at the conference between the lake carriers, elevator men and grain shovelers. The terms of the agreement were reduced to writing and properly signed at the residence of Bishop Quigley.

The agreement provides that the grain shovelers shall receive \$1.83 per thousand bushels; that the contractor shall not receive high man's pay; that a superintendent shall be appointed by the shippers to guard the interests of the men; that a local board of arbitrators shall be appointed to pass upon any grievances which may arise in the future and that 14 of Contractor Connor's boss scoopers shall be suspended pending an investigation into the charges made by the grain shovelers that they are identified with saloon interests or otherwise objectionable.

At a meeting of the grain shovelers held last night the agreement reached at the conference was approved. Many of the men, however, are dissatisfied. They wanted a complete abrogation of the contract and were especially desirous that Mr. Connor should have nothing at all to do with the appointment of the boss scoopers.

Notwithstanding the adjustment of the grain shoveling trouble, the labor situation here, so far as the commercial interests of the port are concerned, is threatening. The tie-up of the coal and ore docks is said to be quite as serious as the grain shovelers' strike. Practically all the coal and ore handlers, numbering about 1,500 men, are out. The freight handlers who struck out of sympathy for the grain shovelers now refuse to go back until their wages are raised from 25 to 35 cents an hour. The house men employed in the freight houses are on strike and refuse to return until they have secured an advance in pay. With the exception of the elevators, therefore, nearly everything on the docks will be tied up for some time to come.

## HAUWAIAN HISTORY.

Prof. Ellison's View of Some Recent Events in the Pacific Islands.

The history of the Hawaiian Islands immediately preceding the establishment of the Hawaiian republic is too recent not to be reasonably well known. The reign of Kalaakau, as well as that of Liliuokalani, would seem to illustrate the well-known law of human history that as a race mankind does not advance uninterruptedly. The natives of Hawaii had accomplished wonders in the way of assimilating civilization. Then came the inevitable reaction, which, however, the impartial historian will regretfully be forced to admit was caused by degenerate white men fully as much as the natives themselves. Unfortunately the reactionary forces found the highest native authorities in full sympathy with them. The government, in short, became, or was about to become, the executive tool of American lottery agencies and other disintegrating forces plainly foreshadowing an era of total demoralization.

Against all this the better element of the island arose en masse and forced the abdication of the queen, who, consciously or otherwise, had become the chief abettor of the social ruin of her own country. Political chaos and even bloodshed ensued, but out of it there arose in legitimate triumph a government as much as the natives themselves. Unfortunately the reactionary forces found the highest native authorities in full sympathy with them. The government, in short, became, or was about to become, the executive tool of American lottery agencies and other disintegrating forces plainly foreshadowing an era of total demoralization.

The foreign trade of the islands exceeds in value \$20,000,000 per capita for every man, woman and child in the country, a record unparalleled in the history of the world. There are no poorhouses in Hawaii, and paupers, beggars and tramps are unknown. Hawaiian cities and villages possess all modern conveniences and afford every comfort enjoyed by the people of any city in the United States.—Prof. Olaf Ellison, in Self Culture.

Wells in the Sand.

The Mexican burro has sense enough to provide for its own needs, if a story told by a traveler in that country be true. We had found in an arroyo a sufficient quantity of water to make coffee, when we observed three burros looking for water. They passed several damp places, examining the ground carefully, but deciding against it. Near the leader halted, and began to paw a hole in the hot, dry sand with his right forefoot. Having dug a hole some thing over a foot in depth he backed out and watched it intently. To our surprise it soon began to fill with water. Then he advanced, took a drink, and stepped aside as if inviting his companions to follow his example. At all events, that was the light in which they seemed to view his action, for they promptly advanced and quenched their thirst at the shallow well. When they had gone away we got down and tried the water ourselves. It was cool and refreshing, much better than the water we had found for many a day. We came to the conclusion that the burros had plenty of "horse sense."—Youth's Companion.

The Successful Man.

"Remember one thing I am about to tell you," said the successful man to the ambitious young man. "It is a rule that is well worth remembering."

"What is it, sir?"

"Never do anything that your conscience will reproach you for. Hire somebody else to do it."—Melbourne Weekly Times.

Relative.

Waggles—There is only one thing as hard to find in this world as the north pole.

Jaggles—What's that?

"The fellow who gets lost searching for it."—Judge.

Insanity Pits Saved Her.

Pittsburg, May 13.—Bertha Beland, who has been on trial for the murder of her mother, has been acquitted, the jury rendering a verdict of not guilty by reason of insanity.

## GOLDFINCHES IN VERMONT.

Success Has Been Achieved in Introducing This Song Bird into the State.

Within a few years Vermont may hail the spread of a new songster—a gorgeous little bird, with plumage of crimson, yellow and black. The few that are now seen in the home park and along the shores of the lake do not wander far from their adopted home, but they are the admiration of all who catch a glimpse of them, or hear their sweet songs.

This is the English goldfinch, which was first introduced in this state in 1897, and scores of which now add to the melody of the Shelburne park and adjoining wood feathered choirs.

Everyone calls to mind the extraordinary manner in which the truest English sparrow multiplied in New England and the country at large, until there remains not a nook or corner for him to invade from the Green mountains to the Rio Grande, and one sleet commonwealth is endeavoring to legislate him out of existence. It is to be hoped that the goldfinch will increase in like manner—for the latest importation from England is not only a handsome bird, but harmless.

The immigrant finches came from Kent and Surrey—the same point from whence those came in Central park—they were taken in nets from the fields. Early in the spring of 1897 they were let loose—a score or more—in Shelburne Farm park. They quickly accustomed themselves to their new surroundings and set about nesting. In October they suddenly disappeared, but this the superintendent had expected. It has always been the custom of the English goldfinch to go south at the first approach of winter, and the superintendent supposes that his little British birdcock betook themselves to Florida, Louisiana and Texas in order to escape from wintry frosts.

Promptly at the approach of the spring in 1898 the park guardian began to watch for their return. One day in March, while strolling through the home park, he heard a familiar song, and on looking up caught sight of two goldfinches carrying material for their nests. His favorite birds had returned.

The goldfinch is about six inches in length, and has a sharp-pointed conical bill. Fruit-bearing trees in the country are commonly selected by the goldfinches for their nests, which are neatly constructed and carefully lined with the finest down.

Altogether the newcomer is a pleasant importation, and it is to be hoped that he will spread over the country as rapidly as did the less welcome sparrow.—N. Y. Times.

## SEND US ONE DOLLAR

Our new and improved... (text continues with details of the offer and product benefits)

Have used Ripans Tablets with so much satisfaction that I can heartily recommend them. Have been troubled for about three years with what I called bilious attacks coming on regularly once a week. Was told by different physicians that it was caused by bad teeth, of which I had several. Had the teeth extracted, but the attacks continued. I had seen advertisements of Ripans Tablets in the papers, but had no faith in them, but about six weeks since a friend induced me to try them. Have taken but two of the small boxes of the Tablets and have had no recurrence of the attacks. Have never given a testimonial for anything before, but the great amount of good which I believe has been done me by Ripans Tablets induces me to add mine to the many testimonials you doubtless have in your possession. A. T. DE WITT.

I want to inform you, in words of highest praise, of the benefits I have derived from Ripans Tablets. I am a professional nurse and in this profession a clear head and a healthy stomach are indispensable. After one of my cases I found myself completely relieved by their use and now take the Tablets in the house and say they will not be without them. The heartburn and sleeplessness have disappeared with the indigestion which was formerly so great a burden for me. Our whole family take the Tablets regularly, especially after a hearty meal. My mother has been cured of indigestion and is enjoying the best of health and spirits; also, a heavy meal, an impossibility before she took Ripans Tablets. A. T. DE WITT.

A new style... (text continues with details of the offer and product benefits)

SEND US ONE DOLLAR... (text continues with details of the offer and product benefits)

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## The "White"



RIDDEN by the professional racer, it has proven a winner oftener than any in competition. Ridden by the non-professional, by the "scorcher," for business or pleasure, it has a record second to none. Material used in its construction, pains-taking care in manufacturing details, ease in running, and handsome, symmetrical design are a few of its claims for superiority. Reasonable prices, coupled with high values, are characteristics of the "WHITE." Our long established reputation guarantees the excellence of our product.

Models A and B.....\$50.00  
Model G (30-in. wheel)..... 60.00  
"Special Racer"..... 65.00  
Models E and F (chainless)..... 75.00

White Sewing Machine Company,  
CLEVELAND, OHIO.

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WELLINGTON, OHIO.

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